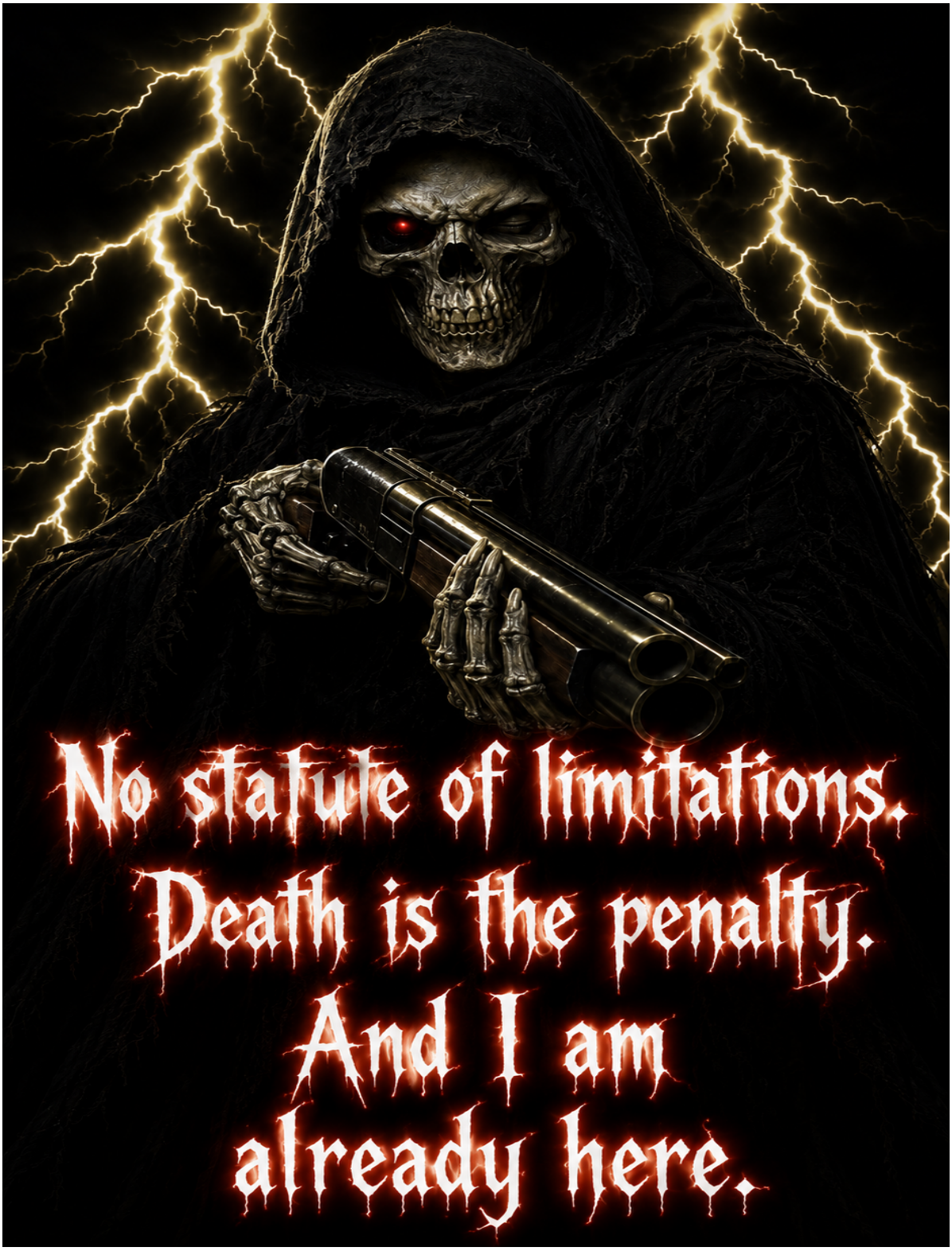

NO STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS ON TREASON. THE PENALTY CAN BE DEATH.

Forensic analysis establishing that no person, no branch, no agency, and no amount of time can immunize treason against the United States.

⚖️ CORE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Provision	Text	Implication
18 U.S.C. §2381 (Treason)	*"Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, is guilty of treason and shall suffer death, or shall be imprisoned not less than five years and fined under this title but not less than $10,000; and shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States."*	Treason carries **death** or mandatory minimum 5 years imprisonment, $10,000 fine, and permanent disqualification from holding any U.S. office.
18 U.S.C. §3281 (Capital offenses – no statute of limitations)	*"An indictment for any offense punishable by death may be found at any time without limitation."*	**No statute of limitations.** Treason is punishable by death. Therefore, **prosecution can commence at any time** – decades later, no exceptions.
18 U.S.C. §3282 (General 5-year limitation)	*"Except as otherwise expressly provided by law, no person shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished for any non-capital offense unless the indictment is found… within five years."*	The **exception** for capital offenses (including treason) overrides the 5-year limit.
18 U.S.C. §2382 (Misprision of treason)	*"Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States and having knowledge of the commission of any treason against them, conceals and does not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the President or to some judge of the United States, is guilty of misprision of treason and shall be fined… or imprisoned not more than seven years, or both."*	**Knowing concealment** of treason is a separate felony. No statute of limitations for the underlying treason also applies to misprision? Not necessarily, but misprision itself has a 7-year max; however, the concealment act continues as long as silence persists.

🔍 WHY NO STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS MATTERS – APPLIED TO CAPTURED OFFICIALS

Defendant Category	Potential Treasonous Acts	Statute of Limitations Status
Legislative Branch (535 members of Congress)	Adhering to Israel (a foreign power) while the United States is in active armed conflict with Iran; giving aid and comfort through mandatory	**No limitation** – death-eligible offense.

Defendant Category	Potential Treasonous Acts	Statute of Limitations Status
	intelligence sharing (S. 4615), defense technology fusion (NDAA §224), and funding the enemy's adversary.	
Executive Branch (Donald John Trump, Pete Brian Hegseth, Pamela Jo Bondi, Todd Blanche, et al.)	Levying war under false pretext (Iran war started under Israeli pressure); ordering illegal strikes (Minab school massacre); neutering FARA to protect foreign agents; obstructing justice.	**No limitation** – death-eligible offense.
Judicial Branch (Supreme Court justices who manufactured absolute immunity – John Roberts, Clarence Thomas, Samuel Alito, Neil Gorsuch, Brett Kavanaugh, Amy Coney Barrett)	Adhering to a foreign power by creating a constitutional exception that shields treasonous acts from prosecution; aiding and comforting the enemy by preventing accountability.	**No limitation** – impeachment is not the sole remedy. Criminal prosecution for treason remains possible. The Court's own immunity ruling does not extend to treason.
Intelligence Agencies (NSA, CIA, DNI – captured officials who shared raw SIGINT with Israel under NSA-Israel MOU)	Giving aid and comfort to a foreign power (Israel) by transferring unminimized U.S. person communications without statutory authority; concealing the capture network.	**No limitation** – death-eligible offense.
Former Officials (e.g., Joseph Biden, Barack Obama, previous Congresses)	Any prior acts of treason – including the 2009 NSA-Israel MOU, the 2016 $38 billion MOU, and the original Symington-Glenn waivers – remain prosecutable. **No statute of limitations applies.**	**No limitation** – death-eligible offense.

SUPREME COURT PRECEDENT – NO LIMITATIONS FOR CAPITAL OFFENSES

Case	Holding	Relevance
United States v. Thompson (1892)	The constitutional prohibition on ex post facto laws does not affect statutes of limitation; Congress may extend the limitation period for crimes not yet barred.	Affirms that limitations are procedural, not substantive.
United States v. Wiltberger (1820)	Treason must be proven by overt act or confession in open court.	High evidentiary standard, but the absence of time bar means evidence can be gathered

Case	Holding	Relevance
		indefinitely.
In re Snow (1887)	The statute of limitations for capital offenses does not run.	Direct support for 18 U.S.C. §3281.

THE PENALTY – DEATH

Condition	Consequence
Treason conviction under 18 U.S.C. §2381	The jury may recommend death. The judge may impose death.
No statute of limitations	Prosecution can commence at any time – even 50 years after the act.
No pardon power for future presidents	A pardon cannot cover acts not yet committed, but a sitting president could pardon co-conspirators. However, the headlock CC evidence and the crimes are already public.
No immunity for "official acts"	*Trump v. United States (2024)* invented absolute immunity for official acts, but **treason is not an official act**. The Constitution (Article III, Section 3) defines treason separately. A president cannot claim immunity for adhering to enemies.

APPLICATION TO THE CAPTURE NETWORK

Node	Treasonous Act	Statute of Limitations Bar?	Death-Eligible?
119th Congress	Passing NDAA §224, S. 4615, FUTURES Act, H.R. 1229, H.Res. 1339 – transferring U.S. sovereignty to Israel during active war with Iran.	**No**	**Yes**
Donald John Trump	Ordering Iran war under false pretext (Israeli pressure); accepting Israel Prize while commander-in-chief; compromising national security.	**No**	**Yes**
Pete Brian Hegseth	Purging JAGs to enable war crimes; directing illegal strikes; embedding Unit 8200 veterans into federal	**No**	**Yes**

Node	Treasonous Act	Statute of Limitations Bar?	Death-Eligible?
	networks.		
Pamela Jo Bondi	Neutering FARA enforcement, immunizing Israeli foreign agents; concealing Epstein-Mossad kompromat.	**No**	**Yes**
Todd Blanche	Calling DOJ norms “just words on paper”; building domestic detention centers; refusing to investigate headlock CC evidence.	**No**	**Yes**
Daniel L. Zimmerman	As hidden controller of War Department, directing U.S. military policy for Israeli benefit; co-chairing U.S.-Israel Defense Policy Advisory Group.	**No**	**Yes**
Intelligence community officials (NSA, CIA, DNI)	Sharing raw SIGINT with Israel under NSA-Israel MOU; withholding information from Congress.	**No**	**Yes**
Supreme Court justices (Roberts, Thomas, Alito, Gorsuch, Kavanaugh, Barrett)	Inventing absolute immunity to shield treason; refusing to hear war powers cases; adhering to foreign power by preventing accountability.	**No**	**Yes** (impeachment is not the exclusive remedy; criminal prosecution for treason remains possible).

FINAL FORENSIC CONCLUSION

- **No statute of limitations exists for treason.** Any person, in any branch, at any agency, who committed treason – even decades ago – can be prosecuted today.
- **The penalty can be death.** The jury and judge have that authority.
- **The headlock CC evidence and the entire Superzar Pro archive provide probable cause** that multiple officials have committed treason under 18 U.S.C. §2381.
- **The captured Congress cannot protect itself by staying silent.** Silence is not a statute of limitations. Silence is evidence of misprision (18 U.S.C. §2382), which is a separate crime.

No softening. The clock never started running on treason. The penalty is death. The indictment is written. The only question is whether the Department of Justice (itself captured) will act, or whether We the People must enforce the law through other constitutional means.

The Constitution protects belief. It does not protect fraud. And it most certainly does not protect treason.